• مقارنة المضـــارع البسيط بالمضـــارع المستمر.

• الاستخدام use (المضارع البسيط) .

• نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير

١- عن المواقف الدائمة .

٢-- عادة أو حقيقة نتحدث عنها بشكل عام.

٣-- بدلا من المستقبل مع المواعيد الثابتة.

٤-- بدلا من المستقبل بعد (if)الشرطية و الروابط الزمنية

- **Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. (حقيقه)**
- **Excuse me, do you speak English? (أحداث متكررة)**
- **It doesn't rain very much in summer. (حقيقه)**
- **What do you usually do at weekends? (أحداث متكررة)**
- **I always get hungry in the afternoon. (أحداث متكررة)**
- **Most people learn to swim when they are children. (حقيقه)**
- **Every day the population of the world increases by about 200,000 people. (أحداث متكررة)**
- **My parents live in London. They have lived there all their lives. (أحداث متكررة)**
- **Joe isn't lazy. He works hard most of the time. (أحداث متكررة)**
- **Nurses look after patients in hospitals. (حقيقه)**
- **I usually go away at weekends. (أحداث متكررة)**
- **The earth goes round the sun. (حقيقه)**
- **The cafe opens at 7.30 in the morning. (مواعيد ثابته)**

always	دائما	usually	عاده
sometimes	احيانا	never	ابدا
often	غالبا	rarely	نادرا
scarcely	نادرا	every	كل

• الاستخدام use (المضارع المستمر) .

• نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير.

١- - حدث مستمر في لحظة الكلام أو حول لحظة الكلام.

٢-- بدلا من المستقبل عندما يكون الفعل تم الإعداد و الترتيب لحدوثه

- The water **is boiling** now, so you can put in the pasta.
- This week, **I'm reading** an interesting story.
- **I'm meeting** John after class today.
- - I've booked the ticket. **I'm travelling** tomorrow.
- Listen to those people. What language **are** they **speaking**?
- Let's go out. It **isn't raining** now.
- 'I'm busy.' '**What are you doing**?'
- **I'm getting** hungry. Let's go and eat.
- Kate wants to work in Italy, so **she's learning** Italian.
- The population of the world is increasing very fast.
- **I'm living** with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- a: **You're working** hard today. b: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well this year.
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.
- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm trying** to work.
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's having a shower.'
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** anymore. How's your new job? **Are you enjoying** it?
- What's all that noise? **What's going on**? Or What's happening?

Now	الان	Today	اليوم
At the moment	في هذه اللحظة	look	انظر
Listen	استمع	Watch out !	انتبه

□ State verbs أفعال الحالة

like	يحب	know	يعرف
love	يحب	realize	يدرك
want	يريد	understand	يفهم
need	يحتاج	suppose	يفترض
prefer	يفضل	believe	يصدق
recognize	يتعرف علي	belong	يخص
mean	يقصد	fit	يناسب
suppose	يفترض	contain	يحوي
seem	يبدو	consist	يتكون من
see	يري	touch	يلمس
hear	يسمع	smell	يشم
taste	يتذوق	feel	يشعر
wish	يتمني	trust	يثق
refuse	يرفض	hope	يأمل
agree	يوافق	hate	يكره
desire	يرغب	appear	يخص
Belong to	يخص	notice	يلاحظ

□ هذه الأفعال لا توضع في أزمنه المستمر .

□ **I'm hungry. I want something to eat.**

□ **Do you understand what I mean?**

□ **Anna doesn't seem very happy right now.**

□ **She seems sad.**

□ ولكن لاحظ الآتي . (أفعال من الممكن أن توضع في المستمر إذا اختلف معناها) .

المضارع البسيط		المضارع المستمر	
think	يعتقد	think	يفكر

have	يمتلك	**have**	معني أخر
weigh	يزن	**Weigh**	يزن شيء
smell	ذو رائحة	**smell**	يشم
taste	ذو مذاق	**taste**	يتذوق
see	يري	**see**	يزور

- **I think Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure.**
- **What do you think of my idea?**
- **I am thinking of my wife .**
- **She is seeing the pyramids next week .**
- **This food tastes hot .**
- **I am weighing the chicken now .**
- **She is having lunch now .**
- **They are having a party next week .**

- ولكن لاحظ الآتي . - الفعلين (look – feel) يجوز فيهما الأمرين

- **You look well today. or You're looking well today.**
- **How do you feel now? or How are you feeling now?**

- من الممكن أن يأتي الفعل **feel** بمعني ذو ملمس أو يعتقد .

- **This knife feels smooth .**
- **I feel you are right .**

- **am/is/are being +** صفه (للتعبير عن حدث مؤقت).
- **am/is/are +** صفه (للتعبير عن حدث عام).
- **I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that. (being selfish = behaving selfishly now) .**
- **'The path is icy. Don't slip.' 'Don't worry. I'm being very careful.'**
- **I don't like to take risks. I'm a very careful person.**

- ولكن لاحظ الآتي .

- **Sam is ill. (not is being ill)**
- **Are you tired? (not are you being tired)**

ولكن لاحظ الآتي . always تأتي مع المضارع المستمر للتعبير الغضب من موقف ما

- **I'm always losing them = I lose them too often، or more often than normal.**
- **Paul is never satisfied. He's always complaining. (= he complains too much).**
- **You're always looking at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?**

Choose the correct answer

1. Today she ('s spending / spends) time with her grandmother.
2. They usually(are going / go) to the gym on Sundays.
3. Now, we('re having / have) a very big villa in Luxor.
4. No, she can't answer the phone, she(has / is having) a shower.
5. I always (have / am having) a coffee before I leave for work in the morning.
6. They sometimes(fly / are flying)to London, but This week, they are going / go by boat.
7. Where are you?(I 'm sitting / sit) outside in the park!
8. He always(brings / is bringing)all his books and dictionaries to his English class.
9. The flowers (smell / are smelling)beautiful.
10. The bus to New York(leaves / is leaving)at 6.30.

Choose the correct answer

1. Sorry, I can't hear you because someone .... a lot of noise.

a) make b) is made c) is making d) makes

2. I can't concentrate with my teachers well when some students... ....noise

a) make b) is made c) is making d) makes

3. When your brother comes back home, he .... his lessons.

a) studies b) study c) studied d) is studying



4. Don’t make noise please , your brother .... his lessons.
a) studies b) study c) studied d) is studying
5. Never .... to school on foot as it's far from our house.
a) do we go b) we go c) we have gone d) we can go
6. When she ....tomorrow, I will take her on a tour.
a) came b) come c) comes d) will come
7. Please turn off the television. I .... to study for an exam.
a) was trying b) am trying c) tries d) try
8. Esraa always has a glass of milk before she .... for school.
a) left b) leaves c) leave d) will leave
9. We will not leave until we .... our work.
a) finishes b) finished c) finishing d) finish
10. Wael .... to Luxor to spend his vacation with his friend Sami next week.
a) is traveling b) will travel c) travels d) travelled
11. David’s in the kitchen. He .... dinner ready, so come into the garden and have a drink.
a) was getting b) is getting c) gets d) get
12. They aren’t here at the moment. They .... lunch at the restaurant.
a) has having b) are having c) had d) have
13. They are busy at the moment. They .... their homework.
a) do b) are doing c) did d) does
14. They are busy at the moment. They .... a lot of homework.
a) has had b) are having c) had d) have
15. I can understand the lesson well if it............... more than once.
a) revise b) revises c) revised d) is revised
16. I'll phone you as soon as I .... my work.
a) will finish b) has finished c) finished d) finish
17. The internet ....by millions of people all over the world.



a) used b) are used c) is used d) is use

18. I .... what you say.

a) believes b) believe c) am believing d) had believed

19. My sister usually .... the 8 o'clock train.

a) has caught b) believe c) catches d) is catching

20. He's .... a lot of training for the race. He can't come with us to the cinema.

a) does b) had done c) doing d) is doing

- **Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.**

- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. OK
- How often are you going to the cinema?
- Ben tries to find a job, but he hasn't had any luck yet.
- Martina is phoning her mother everyday.
- The moon goes round the earth in about 27 days.
- Can you hear those people? What do they talk about ?
- What do you do in your spare time ?
- Sarah is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat meat.
- I must go now. It gets late.
- Come on! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come'.
- Paul is never late. He's always starting work on time.
- They don't get on well. They're always arguing.

- **Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.**

- Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. OK
- It's not true. I'm not believing it. I don't believe it.
- I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat ?
- I've never eaten that fruit. What is it tasting like?
- I'm not sure what she does. I think she works in a shop.
- Look over there. What are you seeing?
- You're very quiet. What are you thinking about?



• Complete the sentences. Use is/are being (continuous) or is/are (simple).

- I can't understand why he .... so selfish. He isn't usually like that
- You'll like Sophie when you meet her. She.......... very nice
- Sarah ....very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
- They ....very happy. They've just got married.
- You're normally very patient, so why ....so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?

• Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- I .... (I / usually / get) hungry in the afternoon.
- I................ (I / get) hungry. Let's go and eat something.
- .... (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off'.
- .... (you / listen) to the radio a lot ?' 'No, not very often'.
- The River Nile............ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- The river......... (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- I'm not very active. ....(I / not / do) any sport.
- What.................. (you / usually / do) at weekends؟
- Rachel is in New York right now................(She / stay) at the Park Hotel.
- (She / always / stay)...................there when she's in New York.
- Why are all these people here? .... (What / happen)?
- Julia is good at languages. (She / speak)............. four languages very well.
- Are you ready yet? (Everybody / wait)................. for you.
- I've never heard this word. How ....(you / pronounce) it?
- Kate (not / work) ....this week. She's on holiday.
- I think my English (improve)........... slowly. It's better than it was.
- Nicola (live) ....in Manchester. She has never lived anywhere else.



- Can we stop walking soon? (I / start) ....to get tired.
- Sam and Tina are in Madrid right now. (They / visit) ....a friend of theirs.
- 'What ....(your father/ do)?' 'He's an architect.'
- It took me an hour to get to work this morning. Most days (it / not / take) ....so long.
- I (I / learn)....... to drive. My driving test is next month. My father
- (teach) ....me.
- Are you hungry? .... (you /want) something to eat?
- Alan says he's 90 years old, but nobody............(believe) him.
- She told me her name, but ....(I / not / remember) it now.
- Don't put the dictionary away. ....(I / use) it.
- Don't put the dictionary away............. (I / need) it.
- Air................ (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
- Who is that man? What...................... (he /want)?
- 8Who is that man? Why............... (he / look) at us?
- Who is that man?.................. (you / recognize) him?
- (I /think)...................of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
- I can't make up my mind. What ....(you / think) I should do?
- Gary wasn't well earlier, but................. (he / seem) OK now.

- مقارنة الماضي البسيط بالمضـــارع التام.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

١- حدث تم في الماضي في وقت محدد والفعل ليس له أثر الآن.

٢-- حدث استمر لفترة ثم انتهي في الماضي و غير موجود الآن.

- I **left** school three years ago.
- She **met** her uncle while she was walking to school
- They **invited** us to their party, but we decided not to go.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- Mozart **was** a composer. He **wrote** more than 600piecesofmusic.
- My mother **grew** up in Italy.
- Who **invented** the telephone?.
- It **stopped** raining for a while, but now it's raining again.
- I **lived** abroad for ten years.
- She **played** tennis when she was young.
- a: When **did** it start raining?
- b: It **started** raining an hour ago / at 1 o'clock.
- I never **rode** a bike when I was a child.
- I worked here from 2010 to 2014. (I don't work here now)
- Jack lived in New York for ten years. Now he lives in Los Angeles.
- It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed it.

last ماضي	once ذات مره	
ago منذ	in في	
yesterday امس	That day امس	

- نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

- الحدث تم في الماضي في وقت غيـــــر محدد (الفعل ما زال له أثر).

- I have read that book. (I can tell you about it now).
- You have broken my CD player. (I can't use it now.)
- I've lived in London since I was born.
- My father has worked as a vet for seven years.
- They've gone away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away now).
- Some body has invented a new type of washing machine.
- a: Ow ! I've burnt myself.
- a: Look! Somebody has spilt something on the sofa.
- Tom has lost his key. (= he doesn't have it now).
- He told me his name, but I've forgotten it. (= I can't remember it now)
- Sally is still here. She hasn't gone out. (= she is here now)
- The road is closed. There's been an accident. (= There has been ...)
- It hasn't rained this week.
- I've never ridden a horse. (in my life)

recently	حديثا	just	حديثا
lately	مؤخرا	yet	حتي الان
never	ابدا	ever	من قبل

- **Choose the present perfect or past simple:**

- I ..... (see) three police cars this morning (it's still morning)
- After he had arrived home, he.................. (go) to bed early.
  A: What's wrong? B: I .... (break) a glass!
- My grandparents only .... (know) each other for a few months before they) ....(get) married.
- I .... (be) in London for three years. I love it here.
- We .... (see) Julie last night.
- He .... (be) a teacher before he .... (become) a musician.
- When the boss .... (walk) into the room, we



-) ....(know) someone was going to get fired.
- The children .... (break) a window in the school last week.
- He .... (see) that film last year.

- **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. John .... (not call) me recently.
2. They .... (buy) a new car last month.
3. The teacher .... (not return) the tests yet.
4. How long .... she .... (know) about this problem?
5. .... you ever .... (hear) such an unbelievable story?
6. When I was a child, I .... (live) in England for two years.

• use the present perfect or past simple:

- Last week, I .... (meet) my friend at a Restaurant.
- We ...... (have) many things to talk about.
- He is married now. He .... (be) married for 2 years.
- Since 1990, he .... (work) for a travel agency.
- He .... (travel) around the world two times and he is going to go again next year.

- Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.
- Did you hear about Sophie? She's given up her job. OK
- My mother has grown up in Italy. My mother grew up.
- How many plays has William Shakespeare written?
- I've forgotten his name. Is it Joe or Jack?
- Who has invented paper?
- Drugs have become a big problem everywhere.
- We've washed the car, but now it's dirty again.
- Where have you been born?
- Ellie has gone shopping. She'll be back in about an hour.



- Albert Einstein <u>has been</u> the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.
  - <u>Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.</u>
- I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. OK
- <u>Have you eaten</u> a lot of sweets when you were a child? Did you eat
- <u>I've bought</u> a new car. You must come and see it.
- <u>I've bought</u> a new car last week.
- Where <u>have you been yesterday</u> evening؟
- Maria <u>has lefts</u> school in 1999.
- I'm looking for Mike. <u>Have you seen him</u> ?
- '<u>Have you been</u> to Paris?' 'Yes, many times'.
- I'm very hungry. I <u>haven't eaten</u> much today.
- When <u>has this bridge been</u> built?
- I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. OK
- <u>Have you eaten</u> a lot of sweets when you were a child? Did you eat
- <u>I've bought</u> a new car. You must come and see it.
- <u>I've bought</u> a new car last week.
- Where <u>have you been</u> yesterday evening?
- Maria <u>has left</u> school in 1999.
- I'm looking for Mike. <u>Have you seen</u> him?
- '<u>Have you been</u> to Paris?' 'Yes, manytimes.'
- I'm very hungry. I <u>haven't eaten</u> much today.
- When <u>has this bridge been</u> built?

• <u>Write for or since.</u>

- It's been raining …………………… lunchtime.



- **Paul has lived in Brazil ……………..ten years.**
- **I'm tired of waiting. We've been sitting here……… an hour.**
- **Kevin has been looking for a job …………he left school.**
- **I haven't been to a party ……………….ages.**
- **I wonder where Joe is. I haven't seen him…….. last week.**
- **Jane is away on holiday. She's been away ………Friday.**
- **The weather is dry. It hasn't rained …………a few weeks.**

Put in bean or gone.

- **My parents are on holiday. They've ……… to Italy**
- **. Hello! I've just……….. to the shops. I've bought lots of things**
- **Tom has just………. out. He'll be back in about an hour.**
- **Alice isn't here at the moment. I don't know where she's………. .**
- **You're very late. Where have you ………………………?**

Choose the correct answer.

1. I have wanted to be a doctor since I…………. secondary school.

a) finished b) was finishing c) have finished d) finish

2. My father has gone to Cairo. This means that he………… there.

a) will be b) is no longer c) won't be d) is still

3. My father has been to Cairo. This means that he………… there.

a) will be b) is no longer c) won't be d) is still

4. It has been a long time since I ……………….. Amal.

a) met b) have met c) had meet d) meet

5. You look pale………………….. to you?

a) Has anything happened b) Will anything happen

c) Had anything happened d) Was anything happening

6. Since my sister got married, she ………. to Kuwait with her husband.

a) had travelled b) has travelled c) travelled d) is travelling

7. I have known my friend ………………. five years.

a) since b) for c) ago d) already

8. Sara has lived in Ashmoun since she .... a child.
a) was b) has been c) will be d) is
9. Aya has written three reports ....
a) just b) ever c) yet d) so far
10. I haven't seen my close friend since ....
a) we are children b) our childhood c) we was children d) we children
11. My uncle.................... to Germany recently.
a) has been b) will be c) were d) is
12. Since I .... my job; I have had a lot of problems with my boss.
a) have started b) had started c) was started d) started
13. They .... what to do for the holidays yet.
a) hadn't decided b) haven't decided c) don't decide d) won't decide
14. I.............. as a teacher since I was 22, and I like it so much.
a) am working b) work c) had worked d) have worked
15. I ....for two days, so my eyes hurt.
a) don't sleep b) hadn't slept c) am not sleeping d) haven't slept
16. He................. to London. He is coming back next week.
a) was b) has been c) will be d) has gone
17. He................. to London. He came back yesterday.
a) was b) has been c) will be d) has gone
18. Have you ever been to Paris? - Yes, I ...... there one year ago.
a) had gone b) went c) have been d) have gone

- مقارنة المضـــارع التام البسيط بالمضـــارع التام المستمر.
- نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :
- - الحدث بدأ في الماضي وله أُثر الأن .



- I **have read** that book. (I can tell you about it now).
- You **have broken** my CD player. (I can't use it now.)
- I've **lived** in London since I was born.
- My father **has worked** as a vet for seven years.
- **They've gone** away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away now).

- نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- الحدث بدأ في الماضي وله أُثر الأن . (الحدث استمر لوقت كبير في الماضي) هنا التركيز علي الحدث وليس النتيجة .

- Why are you out of breath? **Have you been running**?
- Paul is very tired. **He's been working** hard.
- Why are you so tired? What **have you been** doing?
- **I've been talking** to Amanda and she agrees with me.
- Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you.
- الحدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر ومن المحتمل أن يستمر في المستقبل.

- How long have you been learning English? (= you're still learning English ?
- Ben is watching TV. He's been watching TV all day.
- Where have you been? I've been looking for you for the last half hour.
- Chris hasn't been feeling well recently.
- Every morning they meet in the same cafe. They 've been going there for years.

- المضارع التام المستمر يهتم بالحدث : (التركيز علي الحدث) .
- المضارع التام البسيط يهتم بالنتيجة : (التركيز علي النتيجة) .



- There is paint on Kate's clothes. She **has been painting** her bedroom.
- The bedroom was green. Now it is yellow. She **has painted** her bedroom

- في المثال الأول : ملابس كيت عليها دهان لأنها كانت بتدهن الغرفة طيب خلصت و لا لسه ؟؟ (معرفش) لأن التركيز هنا علي الحدث (عمليه الدهان) وليس الانتهاء من العمل .
- في المثال الثاني : لون الغرفة تغير من الأخضر للأصفر وهذا يدل علي الانتهاء من الحدث
- لاحظ الفرق :

•My hands are very dirty. **I've been repairing my bike**.

•My bike is OK again now. **I've repaired** it. (=I've finished repairing it)

- لاحظ الفرق :

•Joe **has been eating** too much recently. He should eat less.

•Some body **has eaten** all the chocolates. The box is empty

- المضارع التام المستمر يهتم بالمدة الزمنية :.
- المضارع التام البسيط يهتم بالكمية أو عدد المرات :

- لاحظ الفرق :

- How long have you been reading that book ?
- How many pages of that book have you read?

- لاحظ الفرق :

- Amy is writing emails. **She's been writing** emails all morning.

•Amy **has sent** lots of emails this morning.

- لاحظ الفرق :

- **They've been playing** tennis since 2 o'clock.
- **They've played** tennis three times this week.

- المضارع التام المستمر يأتي مع كلمه **all** وبعدها فتره زمنيه .



- I **have been studying** all night .
- المضارع التام المستمر لا يأتي مع ال **state verbs** .
- I've known about the problem for a long time. (not I've been knowing) .
- How long have you had that camera? (not have you been having).
- من الممكن استخدام **want** و **mean** في المضارع التام المستمر .
- **I've been meaning** to phone Anna, but i keep forgetting.

لو المعلومة محيره يمكنك الرجوع ل

English Grammar in use أو **Cambridge Grammar**

- يمكنك أن تستخدم المضارع التام البسيط أو التام المستمر مع **work – live**
- Julia **has been living** in this house for a long time.
- Julia has lived in this house for a long time.
- How long **have you been working** here?
- How long **have you worked** here?
- ولكن نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط مع **always**
- **I've always lived** in the country. (not always been living)
- نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط عندما نقول اننا لم نفعل شيء ما .
- I **haven't seen** Tom since Monday.
  (= Monday was the last time I saw him)
- Sarah hasn't phoned for ages.
  (= the last time she phoned was ages ago)

- **Read the situation and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.**



1- Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53. He .... for two hours. (read) He .... 53 pages so far. (read)

- Rachel is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe. She began her trip three months ago. She.................. for three months. (travel) she .... six countries so far. (visit)

- Patrick is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was10 years old. This year he won the national championship again – for the fourth time . He............... the national championship four times. (win) He.................. Tennis since he was ten. (play)

- **Which is right?**

- Ben is a friend of mine. (I know /I've known) him very well. (I know *is correct*)
- You'll need an umbrella if you go out now.
(It's raining /It's been raining.)
- I like your house. How long do you (live / have you lived)here?
- The weather (is /has been) awful since I arrived here.
- I met Maria only recently.(I don't know / I haven't known) her very long.
- Lisa is in Germany. (She's/ She's been) there on a business trip.

- مقارنة المضـــارع التام المستمر بالمضارع المستمر .



- نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير.

٣- - حدث مستمر في لحظة الكلام أو حول لحظة الكلام. (انت في منتصف الحدث) لا يعنيك البداية و لا النهاية .

- نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير.

- حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر ومن المحتمل أن يستمر في المستقبل.
- - الحدث بدأ في الماضي وله أُثر الأن . (الحدث استمر لوقت كبير في الماضي) هنا التركيز علي الحدث وليس النتيجة .

- **لاحظ الفرق :**

- **Don't disturb me now. I'm working.**
- انا شغال حاليا (انا في منتصف الحدث)
- **I've been working hard. Now I'm going to have a break.**
- انا شغال من زمان ودلوقي شغال بس خلاص قررت اني ارتاح شويه
- **We need an umbrella. It's raining Hurry up! We're waiting.**
- هي تمطر الان (يعني المطر شغال الان) ونحن (منتظرين الأن) .
- **The ground is wet. It's been raining We've been waiting for an hour..**
- المطر انتهي ولكن الأرض مبلله لأنها كانت تمطر منذ فتره ولكن لم تعد تمطر الان .

- **Put the verb into the present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) or present perfect continuous (have/has)**



- **Maria .... (Maria /learn) English for two years.**
- **Hi, Tom. (I / look)................ for you. I need to ask you something.**
- **Why (you / look) ....at me like that? Stop it!**
- **Rachel is a teacher. (she / teach) ....for ten years.**
- **(I /think).................. about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.**
- **' Is Paul on holiday this week?' 'No, (he / work')...............**
- **Sarah is very tired. (she / work) ....very hard recently.**
- **It's dangerous to use your phone when (you /drive)..............**
- **Laura (travel)........... in South America for the last three months.**

- مقارنة المستقبل التام بالمستقبل المستمر.
- الاستخدام use (المستقبل التام) .

- نستخدم المستقبل التام للتعبير.

١-- حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــــــل وقت معين في المستقبل.

- They **will have finished** the English course in two months' time.
- By six o'clock, she **will have finished** her homework.
- Sally always leaves forworkat8.30 in the morning. She won't be at home at 9 o'clock– **she'll have gone** to work.

٢-- حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــــــل حدث آخر في المستقبل.

- Before he comes, I will have cleaned up the house.
- John **will have eaten** the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts.
- We're late. The film **will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema.

- **Compare :**

- Ted and Amy **have been married** for 24 years. *(present perfect)*
- Next year they **will have been married** for 25 years. (future perfect)
- When their son was born, they **had been** married for three years. (past perfect)

- الاستخدام use (المستقبل المستمر).

- نستخدم المستقبل المستمر.

١- للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

- This time next week I'll be on holiday. **I'll be lying** on the beach or swimming in the sea.
- You have no chance of getting the job. **You'll be wasting** your time if you apply.
- Don't phone between 7 and 8. **We'll be eating**.
- The government **will be making** a statement
- about the crisis later today.



- Later in the program, **I'll be talking** to the Minister of Education.
- The team's star player is injured and **won't be playing** in the game on Saturday.

٢-حدث سوف يكون مستمرا عندما يقطعه حدث آخر أو عندما يتم حدث آخر في المستقبل. تقاطع في المستقبل)

٣- **حدثين سوف يكونان مستمران معا في نفس الوقت في** المستقبل. (توازي)

- I **will be waiting** for you when your bus arrives.

- ## Compare :

- **At 10 o'clock yesterday**, Tina was in her office. She was working. (past continuous)
- **It's 10 o'clock now**. She is in her office. She is working. (present continuous)
- **At 10 o'clock tomorrow**, she will be in her office. She will be working. (future continuous)

- ***Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do) ing or will have (done).***

1- Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be eating then. (we /eat)



2- Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock............................ tennis. (we /play)

3- Sarah will meet you at the station. for you when you arrive... (she /wait).

4- The meeting starts at 9.30 and won't last longer than an hour. You can be sure that...................... by 11 o'clock. (it / finish).

5- Do you think............................... in the same place in ten years' time? (you / still / live)

6-Lisa is travelling in Europe and so far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip،...................................... More than 3,000 miles. (she/travel).

- ***Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do) ing or will have (done).***

1- This time tomorrow, Maria ....on a beach in Alex. (sunbathe).

2-Wake me up by nine o'clock - I .... long enough by then. (sleep)

3-Look, I can give you a lift to the station - I .... that way anyway. (drive)

4-It's strange that when we get to Sydney, we .... half way round the world. (fly)

5-Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We .... dinner then. (have)

6- Phone me after 8 o'clock. We .... dinner by then. (finish)

7- Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we ....tennis. (play) .

8- Do you think you .... the same job in ten years' time? (still/do) .



9- By the time you get home I .... the house from top to bottom. (clean)

• Choose the correct answer:

1- At one o'clock tomorrow, I (will eat – am going to eat – will be eating – will have eaten) lunch with my friends.

2- I wonder what we (will do – shall do – do – will be doing) this time next year.

3- In five years' time, Ali will probably (be lived – still live – be still living – still living) with his parents.

4- In an hour's time, Hanaa (will be travelling – will travel – travels – travelled) home on the train.

5- The new underground railway line (will have been built – will be building – has built – have built) by 2030

6- The new road (won't be finished – won't have finished – won't be finishing – has finished) until the year 2025.

7- By this time next week, (I'll have heard – I hear – I am hearing – I heard) my test results.

8- Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I (drive – will be driving – have driven – would drive) the kids to school then.

There won't be anyone in the office.
Everyone........................ home. a) will be going b) will have gone c) go d) have gone

9- Don't phone me before 8 o'clock, we...................... dinner.
a) will have b) will be having c) will have had d) are having

10- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we .... our exams.
a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing
d) are finishing



11- By the time you get home, I.....................the house from top to bottom.

a) will clean b) will be cleaning c) will have cleaned d) am cleaning

12- By the time my brother is 30, he....... a successful lawyer!

a) is becoming b) becomes c) will have become d) has become

13- At one o'clock tomorrow, I....... lunch with my friends.

a) was eating b) eating c) will be eating d) ate

14- By ten o'clock tonight, I................. all my homework.

a) will finish b) will have finished c) finish d) will be finishing

15- At ten o'clock tomorrow, I .... on a train to Aswan.

a) travel b) will have travelled c) going to travel d) will be travelling

16- We .... studying this book by the end of this year.

a) finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) are finishing

17- Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we............. tennis.

a) are playing b) will be playing) will have played d) played

18- Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 5 o'clock, we............. tennis.

a) are playing b) will be playing) will have played d) played

مقارنة المضارع المستمر بالمضارع البسيط في المستقبل .

- الاستخدام use (المضارع المستمر) .



- نستخدم المضارع المستمر.

١-للتعبير عن أحداث مرتب لها في المستقبل .

1- a: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (not What do you do)

b: I'm going to the cinema. (not I go)

2- a: What time is Katherine arriving tomorrow .

b: Half past ten. We're meeting her at the station.

3- I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

4- Steve isn't playing football next Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

4-What are you doing tonight? (not What will you do)

5- Alex is getting married next month. (not will get)

٢-لكي تعبر عن حدث قبل أن تفعله بوقت قصير وخصوصا مع أفعال الحركة .

1- I'm tired. I'm going to bed now. Goodnight. (not I go to bed now).

2- 'Tina, are you ready yet?' 'Yes, I'm coming.' (not I come)

- الاستخدام **use** (المضارع البسيط) .

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط .

١-للتعبير عن مواعيد ثابته (مواصلات – امتحانات – عروض سينما وبرامج .....).

2- I have to go. My train leaves at 11.30.

3- What time does the film start tonight ?

4- The meeting is at nine o'clock tomorrow.

٣- للتعبير عن خطط ثابته .

- **What time do you finish work tomorrow?**

• Compare : Present continuous

1-What time are you arriving ?

2-I'm going to the cinema this evening.

• Compare : Present simple

1-What time **does** the train arrive?

2-The film **starts** at 8.15.

- من الممكن استخدام **have – have got**
- للتعبير عن مواعيد ودروس وامتحانات ومواعيد .

- I have an exam next week. Or I've got an exam next week.

• Complete the sentences. :

1- Steve isn't playing.................... (not / play) football on Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

2- (We /have) ....a party next week. We've invited all our friends.

3- (I /not/work)......................... tomorrow. It's a public holiday.

4- (I /leave)....................... now. I've come to say goodbye.

5- What time ....(you / go) out this evening?' 'Seven o'clock'.

6- (Laura/not/come) ....to the party tomorrow. She isn't well.

7- I love New York. (I / go) ....there soon.

8- Ben can't meet us on Monday. (He / work).................... late.

• Choose the correct answer:

1. Don't be late. The bus ..... at exactly ten o'clock!

a) leaves b) going to leave c) has left d) left

2. The teacher says that we .... relative clauses next week.

a) going to study b) study c) are studying d) studying

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it...................... in thirty minutes.

a) left b) leaves c) has left d) will leave

4. We ....a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?

a) are having b) will have c) have d) is going to have

5. Our last lesson .... at two o'clock this afternoon.

a) will finis b) are going to finish c) finishes d) are finishing

6. I'm going to the airport in a minute. My plane .... at ten o'clock.

a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves d) will leave

7. My family .... me out today for passing my exams.

a) are taking b) take c) will take d) had taken

8. We (will have – are having – will have had – are going to have) a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?

be going to – مقارنة المضارع المستمر

- الاستخدام use (be going)

- نستخدم هذه القاعدة : .
- للتعبير نوايا وخطط وقرارات مكتملة لأحداث في المستقبل

1- a: I hear Sarah won the lottery. What is she going to do with the money ?

b: She's going to buy a new car.

2- I'm just going to make a quick phone call. Can you wait for me?

3- This cheese smells horrible. I'm not going to eat it.

- للتعبير عن حدث علي وشك الحدوث .

1- Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain. (we can see the clouds now)

2- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (I feel terrible now)

3- The economic situation is bad now and things are going to get worse.

- لاحظ الفرق :

1- I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. (= I don't know my schedule or plans.

- انا مرتب وكل حاجه تمام ولكن لسه بقي هشوف جدول مواعيدي

2- I don't know what I'm going to do about the problem. (= I haven't decided what to do)

- لسه مش مقرر هعمل ايه بكره !!!!!!!!!
- لاحظ الفرق :

1- a: Your shoes are dirty.

b: Yes, I know. I'm going to clean them.

- بالتأكيد تنظيف الحذاء مش محتاج ترتيب !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- لاحظ الفرق : (نقفل الموضوع بقي) .

1- Hossam is byuing a car .



حسام هيشتري سيارة (الفلوس معاه وكل حاجه تمام – يعني يطلع علي المعرض بس).

2- Hossam is going to buy a car .

حسام هيشتري سيارة (يعني ممكن يكون ناوي أو مقرر ولكن مش شرط يبقي معاه الفلوس)

• Choose the correct answer:

1- " .What are your plans for this evening?" I (am meeting / am going to meet) my friends and then go to a birthday party.

2- They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They (are visiting / are going to visit) Luxor.

3- My car tires look low on air. I think I (am filling / am going to fill) them up at the next gas station.

4-We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (are visiting / are going to) Uncle Bill in London.

5- He is buying some butter and eggs because he (is making / is going to) a cake later.

6- Their suitcases are packed. They (are going / are going to go) on holiday.

• المستقبل البسيط – be going to



- نستخدم هذه القاعدة :

١-للتعبير عن قرارات سريعة ومع بعض التعبيرات .

1- Oh, I left the door open. I'll go and shut it.
2- 'What would you like to drink?' 'I'll have orange juice, please.'
3- 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I'll call him now.'
4-I'll phone him now. (not I phone him now)
5-I'm a little hungry. I think I'll have something to eat.
6-I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm too tired.
7-I can see you're busy, so I won't stay long. (= I will not stay long)

٢-للتعبير عن عرض أو موافقه أو وعد أو طلب.

1- That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it. (not I help)
2- a: Can you give Tom this book?
3- b: Sure, I'll give it to him when I see him this afternoon.
4- Thanks for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday.
5- I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise.
6- Will you please turn the music down? It's too loud.

٣-مع بعض الكلمات .

1- I'll probably be home late tonight.
2- Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass.
3- Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her ?
4- I don't think the exam will be very difficult.
5- I wonder what will happen.

- **After I hope, we generally use the present:**

1- I hope Kate passes the driving test.
2- I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow.

- لاحظ الفرق:

1. 'Gary has been trying to contact you.' '**Has he? OK,** I'll call him'.
2- Gary has been trying to contact you.' '**Yes, I know**. I'm going to call him

- لاحظ الفرق:

1. 'Anna is in hospital.' '**Really? I didn't know.** I'll go and visit her'.
2- Anna is in hospital.' '**Yes, I know**. I'm going to visit her this evening'.

- هذه الأمثلة يجوز فيها الأمرين :

1. I think the weather **will be** nice later. **or**
   I think the weather **is going to** be nice later.
2. Those shoes are well-made. **They'll** last a long time. or
   Those shoes are well-made. **They're going to** last a long time.

- لاحظ الفرق:

1- We're going to be late. The meeting starts in five minutes and it takes 15 minutes to get there.

من الواضح إن مفيش وقت كافي عشان كده هنتأخر

2- Jane will be late for the meeting. She's always late.

انا بقول كده عشان انا عارف جين كويس

1. Choose the correct answer

1 . A - Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight?
B - Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.
2. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit
Uncle Bill in London.
3. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.
4. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!
5. I know they (will / are going to) feel very happy if they win the match.
6. They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They (will / are going to) visit Luxor.
7. She thinks that the concert (will / is going to) be really exciting.
8. "What are your plans for this evening?" I (will / am going to) meet my friends and then go to a
birthday party.
9.If you revise for the exam , I'm sure you (will / are going to) get a good result.
10. All your answers are correct , I'm sure you (will / are going to) get a good result.
11 . I can't come on the march tomorrow. I (will / am going to) look after my cousins.
1 2. He is buying some butter and eggs because he (will / is going to) make a cake later.
1 3. Their suitcases are packed. They (will / are going to) go on holiday.
1 4. If we go to Paris, we (will / are going to) take lots of pictures.
1 5. My brother thinks it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.
1 6. It's very late! Hurry up or we (will / are going to) be late for

work.

1 7. Look at that boy at the top of that tree! He (will / is going to) fall.

18. It's very hot in here. I (will / am going to) open the window.

19. A- It's a secret! B- OK I (will not / am not going to) tell anyone.

20. A- I'm thirsty. B- I (will / am going to) get you a glass of water.

- ***Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.***

1- 'How are you going to get home?' 'I think I'll take a taxi.'
2- 'It's cold in this room.' 'Is it? ....on the heating then.'
3- 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right............ it later.'
4- 'I don't know how to use this phone.' 'OK, ...you.'
5- 'Would you like tea or coffee?' ' ....coffee, please.'
6- 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think ....here.'
7- 'Can you finish this report today?' 'Well, ,............................ but I can't promise.'

- Which is correct?

1- 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I call / I'll call him now.' (I'll call *is correct*)

2- I can't meet you tomorrow morning. I'm playing / I'll play tennis.

3- 'I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel at 10.30, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'

4- 'Please don't go yet.' 'OK, I'm staying / I'll stay a little longer, but I have to go soon.'

5- I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.

6- 'Remember to lock the door when you go out.' 'OK. I don't forget / I won't forget.'

7- 'Do you have any plans for the weekend?' 'Yes, we're going / we'll go to a wedding.'

8 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm

free. Why?'

9 'Do you do / Will you do something for me?' 'It depends. What do you want me to do?'

10 'Do you go / Will you go to work by car?' 'Not usually. I prefer to walk.'

11 I asked Sue what happened, but she doesn't tell /won't tell me.

12 I don't know if I can win the race tomorrow, but I'm doing / I'll do my best.

- ## Put in will ('ll) or won't.

1- Can you wait for me? I won't be long.

2 -There's no point in asking Amanda for advice. She ....know what to do.

3- I'm glad I'm meeting Emma tomorrow. It ....be good to see her again.

4- I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It ....happen again.

5- You don't need to take an umbrella with you. I don't think it ....rain.

6- I've got some incredible news! You ....believe it.

- ## Which is correct?

1- Lisa isn't free on Saturday. She'll work / She's working.

2- It was an amazing experience. I never forget it. / I'll never forget it.

3- Something very funny happened. You're laughing /You'll laugh when I tell you about it.

4- *I'll go / I'm going* to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?

5 -Who do you think will win /is winning the game tomorrow?



6 -I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine will come / is coming to see me.

7- Don't be afraid of the dog. It won't hurt / It isn't hurting you.

8- What's happening /What will happen if I press this button?

9 -a: Have you decided where to go for your holidays?

b: Yes, we'll go / we're going to Italy.

- مقارنة الماضي البسيط بالماضي المستمر.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

٣- حدث تم في الماضي في وقت محدد و الفعل ليس له أثر الآن.

٤-- حدث استمر لفترة ثم انتهي في الماضي و غير موجود الآن.

- **I left school three years ago.**
- **She met her uncle while she was walking to school**
- **They invited us to their party, but we decided not to go.**
- **The police stopped me on my way home last night.**
- **Mozart was a composer. He wrote more than 600piecesofmusic.**
- **My mother grew up in Italy.**
- **Who invented the telephone?.**
- **It stopped raining for a while, but now it's raining again.**
- **I lived abroad for ten years.**
- **She played tennis when she was young.**
- **a: When did it start raining?**
- **b: It started raining an hour ago / at 1 o'clock.**
- **I never rode a bike when I was a child.**
- **I worked here from 2010 to 2014. (I don't work here now)**
- **Jack lived in New York for ten years. Now he lives in Los Angeles.**
- **It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed it.**

last ماضي	**once** ذات مره	
ago منذ	**in** في	
yesterday امس	**That day** امس	

- نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- - حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي في وقت محدد.

1- They **were decorating** my house yesterday evening .

2- She **was studying** English yesterday at six a.m.

3- This time last year I **was living** in Hong Kong.

4- What **were you doing** at10 o'clock last night?

٢- الحدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما تم حدث آخر (الماضي البسيط) .

1. Matt **phoned** **while** we **were having** dinner.
2. It **was raining** **when** I got up.
3. I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and reading a book.
4. I **hurt** my back **while** I **was working** in the garden.
5. I **was having** a shower **when** the phone **rang**.
6. It **started** to rain **as** we **were doing** the homework.

٣- - حدثان كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

1- **While** I **was watching** the film, mother **was cooking** lunch

2- **While** I **was studying**, my father **was reading**.

- لاحظ الفرق:

- **I was doing (= in the middle of an action)**

1- We **were walking** home **when** I **met** Dan .

(in the middle of walking home) . كنت في منتصف الحدث

2- Kate **was watching** TV **when** we **arrived**

- **I did (= complete action)**

1- We **walked** home after the party last night.

(= all the way, completely) الحدث اكتمل تماما



• Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jenny .... (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).
2. 'What ....(you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
3. ' ....(you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
4. How fast ....(you / drive) when the accident (happen)?
5. Sam .... (take) a picture of me while I........... (not /look).
6. We were in a very difficult position. We ....(not / know) what to do, so we................................ (do) nothing.
7. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last ....(see) him, he .... (try) to find a job.
8. I................ (walk) along the street when suddenly I.......... (hear) something behind me. Somebody...................... (follow) me. I was scared and I .... (start) to run.
   When I was young, I.................. (want) to be a pilot. Later I ....(change)my mind.

A) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. Alice hurt herself while she .... (skate).
2. I met my neighbor while I .... (walk) home from work.
3. Sally saw a friend while she .... (ride) her bicycle along Park St.
4. Peter fell asleep while he .... (study).
5. Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they .... (dance) together.
6. I cut myself while I .... (shave).
7. Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they .... (bake) cookies.
8. Tommy had a nightmare while he .... (sleep) at a friend's house.

• Choose the correct tense.



1. Our teacher was giving us our homework when the bell rang / was ringing.
2. I can't remember what I had done / was doing at four o'clock on Tuesday!
3. He stood up, phoned his friend and left / was leaving the house.
4. Who did you talk / were you talking to when I came in the room?
5. Where was the thief going when you saw / were seeing him?
6. She cleaned / was cleaning the house while he was doing the shopping.
7. The lights went out while she...................... worked / was working on the computer.
8. James .... went / was going on a day trip last Saturday.
9. What ....had you done / were you doing by the time I arrived home?
10. Iman and Dalia rode / had ridden their bikes to school yesterday.

- Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. He .... (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They .... (study) for two hours last night.
3. Jane .... (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I .... (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We .... (watch) TV last night.

- Choose the correct answer.



1. .... he was a student, he was writing short stories.
a. After b. As soon as c. When d. On
2. Someone next door..................... music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep.
a. was playing b. has played c. are playing d. has been playing
3. Adam was angry because he ....to his friend's party.
a. didn't invite b. hasn't invited c. wasn't invited d. hadn't invited
4. .... arriving home, he .... was tired.
a. is joining b. was joining c. had joined d. joined
5. One of our classroom windows .... yesterday.
a. will be broken b. is broken c. has been broken d. was broken
6. Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who .... at mad speed.
a. was driving b. drive c. was driven d. drives
7. "Did you go to the party?" - No, I ....
a. didn't invite b. hadn't invited c. wasn't invited d. invited
8. I .... a car accident while coming to school.
a. was seeing b. saw c. see d. have seen
9. Hadeer phoned me while the food .... cooked.
a. was being b. were being c. is being d. has been
10. She phoned me yesterday, but I ...., so I didn't answer.
a. had b. was having c. am having d. had had
11. I .... visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo.
a. used b. used to c. used for d. am used to
12. Nesma first met her best friend when she .... at primary school.
a. has been b. was being c. was d. is
13. The car.................. fast when it hit the tree.
a. was moving b. moves c. has moved d. is moving
14. .... the time of reading the story, a friend visited me.
a. When b. While c. During d. After



15. My cousin phoned me yesterday while I .... my mother in the kitchen.
a. was helping b. helped c. have helped d. am helping
16. Yesterday evening, we .... for our English test when all the lights went out.
a. revised b. had revised c. have revised d. were revising
17. He .... the newspaper. Now he doesn't have the time.
a. always read b. always reads c. read always d. read always
18. While she .... her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a. had done b. was doing c. is doing d. did
19. I didn't answer the phone because I ....
a. praying b. prayed c. was praying d. had prayed
20. While I was finishing one story, I .... the next one.
a. have planned b. had planned c. planned d. was planning

- مقارنة الماضي البسيط بالماضي التام.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

١- حدث تم في الماضي في وقت محدد و الفعل ليس له أثر الآن.

٢- - حدث استمر لفترة ثم انتهي في الماضي و غير موجود الآن.

- I **left** school three years ago.
- She **met** her uncle while she was walking to school
- They **invited** us to their party, but we decided not to go.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- My mother **grew** up in Italy.
- Who **invented** the telephone?.

- نستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن :

١- - الحدث تم قبل نقطة زمنية معينة مع (By)

- By 10:00 yesterday, he had revised three lessons.

٢- - الحدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط.

- I **had read** the book before I **watched** the film.
- After we **had done** the shopping, we **returned** home.
- When we **got** home last night, we **found** that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- Karen **didn't come** to the cinema with us. She'**d already seen** the movie.
- At first I **thought I'd done** the right thing, but I soon **realized** that I'd made a big mistake.
- - As soon as I **heard** the news on the radio, I **phoned** her.

3- - As soon as he **had taken** the photograph, he **showed** it to his friend.

- الماضي التام لا يأتي إلا مع الماضي البسيط .

Mr. Hossam Abdalla

- **Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Past Perfect of the verbs in brackets.**

1. My aunt flew to Paris last year. She .... (never / go) on a plane before that.

2. We didn't need to queue because my wife .... (already / buy) the tickets

3. The thieves .... (already spend) the money when the police .... (catch) them .

4. We .... (know) her address because she .... (tell) us.

5. The children .... (not eat) for days so they .... (be) extremely hungry.

6. She didn't want to go to the cinema because she .... (already / see) the film.

7. My niece .... (go) to London three times by the time she .... (be) sixteen.

8. My students .... (raise) some money after they .... (see) a documentary on TV about Africa.

9. It was half past three and we still .... (not / eat) lunch.

10. My father .... (lose) his glasses and he couldn't read the newspaper.

11. The car stopped because we .... (run) out of petrol.

12. He .... (feel) very ill because he .... (not sleep) well.

13. By the time I met John, he .... (leave) college.

14. When I .... (ask) her to help me, she .... (agree).

15. When we arrived at my parent's house, they .... (leave). We didn't see them.

16. I .... (worry) a lot about her before I .... (hear) that she was safe.

17. I didn't like the flat. It .... (be) much smaller



than I .... (think) at first.

18. He told us he .... (shoot) a big tiger.

19. They .... (drink) tea after they .... (finish) dinner.

20. She .... just .... (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table drawer when the door .... (open) and Joe.................... (enter).

21. The police wanted to know why he .... (bring) a gun to school.

22. After he .... (work) at the hospital for two years he .... (decide) to give up the job.

23. When I .... (arrive) at the party John .... already .... (go) home.

24. We .... (wait) until the match .... (finish).

- ## Choose the correct answer.

1. My house was very dirty when she came over because I .... it for weeks.

a) hadn't cleaned b) had cleaned c) haven't cleaned d) cleaned

2. My house is very dirty because I .... it for weeks.

a) hadn't cleaned b) had cleaned c) haven't cleaned d) cleaned

3. I .... the film, so I don't want to watch it again.

a) already see b) had already seen c) have already seen d) will already see

4. I .... the film but I decided to watch it again last night.

a) already see b) had already seen c) have already seen d) will already see

5. I .... the film last night for the first time.



a) watched b) have watched c) had watched d) watch

6. The boys were playing football when it .... to rain.

a) start b) had started c) has started d) started

7. Our computer .... down before I wrote an e-mail.

a) broke b) has broken c) breaks d) will break

8. After .... the summer holiday with us. My aunt bought me a lovely gift

a) spending b) spent c) had spent d) has spent

9. I was worried when she didn't arrive on time because she..................... late before.

a) will be b) hadn't been c) were d) hadn't

10. Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she .... reading the day before

a) has finished b) finished c) had finished d) was finishing

11. She .... the newspaper every day. Now she doesn't have time.

a) always read b) always reads c) reads d) has read

12. Ali .... already read some of Shakespeare's writing before learning about him in class.

a) have b) had c) is d) was

13. As soon as the criminal ...., he was sent to prison.

a) arrested b) has been arrested c) had been arrested d) was being arrested

14. Did you go out last night or .... you busy?

a) did b) were c) have d) are

15. Was Zaher at the party when you arrived ? – No, he ....home.

a) went b) had gone c) was going d) has gone

16. When it was lunchtime , I didn't eat much . I .... a big breakfast.



a) was having b) have had c) had had d) will be having

17. I didn't know the time because my watch ....

a) broken b) had broken c) is broken d) didn't break

18. We couldn't afford to keep our car , so we ....it.

a) had sold b) have sold c) were sold d) sold

19. Walaa fell down the stairs this morning and ..... he leg.

a) was broken b) has broken c) had broken d) broke

20. I .... tell my teacher that my mum had helped me with my homework.

a) does not b) cannot c) did not d) don't



• مقارنة الماضي التام البسيط بالماضي التام المستمر .

• نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن :

١- - الحدث تم قبل نقطة زمنية معينة مع (**By**)

- By 10:00 yesterday, he had revised three lessons.

٢- - الحدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط.

1- I had read the book before I watched the film.

2- After we had done the shopping, we returned home.

3- When we got home last night, we found that somebody had broken into the flat.

4- Karen didn't come to the cinema with us. She'd already seen the movie.

5- At first I thought I'd done the right thing, but I soon realized that I'd made a big mistake.

6- - As soon as I heard the news on the radio, I phoned her.

7- - As soon as he had taken the photograph, he showed it to his friend.

• نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر.

- The police had been looking for the criminal for two years before they caught him.
  - My hands were dirty because I'd been repairing my bike.
  - Tom was tired when he got home. He'd been working hard all day.
- We'd been playing tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily.



٢- يعبر عن علاقة تتابع في الماضي مع استمرار الحدث الأسبق لفترة زمنية.

- He was covered in paint. He **had been painting** the room since we left.

٣- الأفعال التي تعبر عن حالــــــــــة لا تستخدم في الماضي التام المستمر.

- We were good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.

٤- إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات حدوث الفعل لا نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر . بل نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط .

- When I met Ahmed, he **had finished** typing reports

- **Supply a suitable simple past or past perfect:**

1. They .... (go) home after they .... (finish) their work.
2. She .... (just / go) out when I called her.
3. My brother .... (eat) all the pie before we got back.
4. He wondered why I .... (not / visit) him before.
5. She said that she .... (*already / see*) the Pyramids.
6. The fire .... (spread) to the next building before the firemen .... (arrive).
7. They drank small cups of coffee, after they............. (finish) dinner.
8. He told me he .... (catch) a young lion.
9. After they .... (finish) their breakfast, they .... (leave) for school.
10. Linda .... (play) tennis after she .... (do) her homework.
11. My father .... (water) the flowers after he .... (clean) the car.





• Fill in the following sentences by using past perfect continuous tense:

1. We ....(play) football for half an hour when it started to rain.
2. I ....(study) English for a short time when the electricity went off.
3. She .... (do) her homework before you came in.
4. His knees and hands were very dirty. He .... (crawl) in the garden.
5. I .... (drive) the car for five years when I sold it.
6. We were very tired. We.......... (travel) for about sixteen hours.
7. They were out of breath. They .... (run) for a long time.
8. He ....(live) in London for ten years when he had an accident.
9. He was tired because he .... (write) letters all morning.
10. He .... (repair) the radio for an hour when you arrived.

• Complete with the past perfect simple or continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. When Ali went to university, he .... (study) English for ten years.
2. I was tired yesterday morning because .... *(read)* until late the night before. By the time I went to sleep, I ....*(read)* a hundred pages
3. My aunt decided to change the date of the family party, even though she ....(already / send) out 20 invitations.
4. Although he ....*(train)* for six months, Ali didn't win the race.



• مقارنة الماضي التام المستمر بالماضي المستمر .

- نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

٤- حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر.

- The police **had been looking** for the criminal for two years before they caught him.
  - My hands were dirty because **I'd been repairing** my bike.
  - Tom was tired when he got home. **He'd been working** hard all day.

- نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي في وقت محدد.

- They **were decorating** my house yesterday evening .
- She **was studying** English yesterday at six a.m.
- This time last year I **was living** in Hong Kong.
- What **were you doing** at10 o'clock last night?

٢- الحدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما تم حدث آخر (الماضي البسيط) .

- Matt **phoned** **while** we **were having** dinner.
- It **was raining** **when** I got up.
- I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and reading a book.
- I **hurt** my back **while** I **was working** in the garden.
- I **was having** a shower **when** the phone **rang**.

- لاحظ الفرق:

- It wasn't raining when we went out. The sun **was shining**. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.

Katherine **was lying** on the sofa. She was tired because **she'd been working hard.**



• Which is right?

1- It was noisy next door last night. Our neighbors were having / had been having a party. (.....................................)

2- At the end of our journey we were extremely tired. We were travelling / We'd been travelling for more than 24 hours.

3 -James was on his hands and knees on the floor. He was looking / He'd been looking for his contact lens.

4- Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She was running / She'd been running.

5 -John and I went for a walk. He was walking /He'd been walking very fast and I had difficulty keeping up with him.

6 -I was sad when I sold my car. I've had it / I'd had it for a very long time.

7- I was sad when my local cafe closed. I was going / I'd been going there for many years.

8- I'm running a marathon next month. I've been training / I'd been training for it every day.

9- I had arranged to meet Kate, but I was late. When I finally arrived, she was waiting / she'd been waiting for me. She was annoyed because she was waiting / she'd been waiting such a long time.

10-Joe and I work for the same company. He joined the company before me. When I started a few years ago, he was already working / he'd already been working there.

11- I started working at the company a few years ago. At the time I started, Joe was already working / had already been working there for two years.

12- Joe still works for the company. He's been working / He'd been working there a long time now.



• Have and have got

١- لا يوجد اختلاف بين الشكلين .

- They have a new car. *or* They've got a new car.
  Lisa has two brothers. *or* Lisa has got two brothers.
  I have a headache. *or* I've got a headache.
- Our house has a small garden. or Our house has got a small garden.
  He has a few problems. *or* He's got a few problems.
  I have a driving lesson tomorrow. *or* I've got a driving lesson tomorrow.
- ٢- نستخدم فى الماضى **had** بدون **got**.
- Lisa had long hair when she was a child. (not Lisa had got)
- ٣- للتعبير عن السؤال والنفى هناك ثلاث طرق .
- Do you have any questions?
- or Have you got any questions?
- or Have you any questions? (less usual)

• لاحظ الآتى :

- Does she have a car?
- or Has she got a car?
- or Has she a car? (less usual)

- - لاحظ الآتى :

• I don't have any questions.
• or I haven't got any questions.
• or I haven't any questions. (less usual)



- لاحظ الآتى :

  - She **doesn't** have a car.
  - or She **hasn't** got a car.
  - or She **hasn't** a car. (less usual)

٤- نستخدم have فقط مع بعض التعبيرات

1- breakfast / dinner / a cup of coffee / something to eat etc.
2- a bath / a shower / a swim / a break / a rest / a party / a holiday
3- an accident/an experience /a dream
4- have a look (at something)
5- a chat / a discussion / a conversation (with somebody(
6- trouble / difficulty / fun / a good time etc.
7- a baby (= give birth to a baby)

٥- - لا نستخدم have got فى هذه الحالات .

1- Sometimes I have (= eat) a sandwich for my lunch. (*not* I've got)

- ٦- نستخدم did - didn't للتعبير عن النفى والسؤال فى الماضى .
  - Did you have a car when you were living in Paris؟
  - I didn't have my phone, so I couldn't call you.
  - Lisa had long hair, didn't she?
- ٧- نستخدم - do – does - did للتعبير عن النفى والسؤال .

- I don't usually have a big breakfast. (*not* I usually haven't)
- Where does Chris usually have lunch?
- Did you have trouble finding somewhere to stay? (*not* Had you)

- Are the underlined words OK? Change them where necessary.

1- I'm not free tomorrow morning. I've got a driving lesson. OK
2- Lisa had got long hair when she was a child. Lisa had long hair
3 -I couldn't contact you because I hadn't my phone.............
4 -'Are you feeling OK?' 'No, I'm having a cold.'..................
5 -I'm not working right now. I'm having a break...............
6- I felt really tired. I hadn't any energy.............................
7- It's a small town. It doesn't have many shops..............
8- Was your trip OK? Had you any problems?...................
9- My friend called me when I was having breakfast..............
10- The last time I saw Steve, he was having a beard...........
11-We don't need to hurry. We have plenty of time..............
12 -How often have you a shower?...................................

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